

SMUTEK, Rados, inz. CSc.; JEZDINSKY, Vladimir, inz.

Device for bidimensional measurement of turbulent fluctuations
of velocity. Vodohosp cas 12 no.4:433-440 '64.

1. Institute of Hydrodynamics of the Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Prague.

SMUTEK, Rados, inz. CSc.

Remarks on the possibility of using an aerodynamic model
in the direct research on silting still water sections of
a stream. Vodohosp cas 12 no.4:441-444 '64.

1. Institute of Hydrodynamics of the Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Prague.

SMUTKA, Ervin

New achievements in wool processing; Hanover 1963. Tekstil
Zagreb 13 no.32159-185 Mr '64

1. "Vurteks", Varazdin.

L 10488-66 T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6003537

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0030/65/000/001/0011/0015

AUTHOR: Smutka, J.

ORG: Faculty of Physics VSB, Ostrava (Katedra fyziky VSB)

TITLE: Methods of determination of microstress in polycrystalline materials

SOURCE: Jemna mechanika a optika, no.1, 1965, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: polycrystal, x ray crystallography, stress analysis, crystal structure

ABSTRACT: A description is given of a method of x-ray determination of microstress involving changes of certain chemical or physical properties of the material, not changes in its shape. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 32 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Jul64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 007
SOV REF: 003

PC
Card 1/1

UDC: 539.319

SMUTKINA, V.S. (Kazan')

Treatment of some eye diseases using the method of blood
implantations after Kliukvina. Kaz. med. zhur., no. 5:74-75
S-0 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)
(BLOOD AS FOOD OR MEDICINE)

KATAYEVA, L.M.; SMUTKINA, Z.S.

Polymorphism of monochloroacetic acid. Zhur.fiz.khim. 29 no.3:
428-434 Mr '55. (MIRA 8:7)

R. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I Ul'yanova-Lenina,
Kazan'.
(Acetic acid)

SMUTKINA, Z.S.

✓ Study of kinetics of thermal decomposition of solid mineral fuels. Z. S. Smutkina and V. I. Kamaotchkin. *Khim. Tekhnol. Topliva i Masel* 1957, No. 5, 27-32. Relative rates of volatile matter evolution from a no. of high-volatile coals, shale, and boghead coal under isothermal conditions at various temps. show that the mechanism of thermal decompn. depends on the chem. structure of org. matter in solid fuels. A marked difference in primary and secondary decomprn. rates can be assoc'd. with a reactive peripheral zone and a relatively inert core in the coal structure. The unimol. rate and dependence of apparent activation energies on degree of decomprn. point to catalytic nature of reaction at relatively low pressures. B. Deklar

SEARCHED

20-6-36/59

AUTHOR: KASATOCHKIN, V.I., SMUTKINA, Z.S.

TITLE: Thermal Decomposition Kinetics and Structure Transformations of Fossil Coals. (Kinetika termicheskogo razlozheniya i strukturnyye prevrashcheniya iskopayemykh ugley, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 6, pp 1314-1317
(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The thermal decomposition of fossil coals shows a series of characteristic features which can be brought into connexion with the chemical structure of their organic substance. The coal substance combines in its structure a relatively inactive core (carbon nets) with a reactive, peripheric part (lateral radical). By this the usually observed two stages of the primary and secondary decomposition, which differ considerably from each other, can be explained. In the case of the first, which develops comparatively quickly at a low temperature, the main mass of the volatile substances is separated chiefly by the destruction of the lateral radical. Chemical modifications of the core of the structure begin at a later stage of the secondary decomposition. Thus, the carbon nets of the initial coal substance remain in the solid product (coke). They form centers of a bidimensional carbon crystallization in the process of carbonization of the organic coal substance. Structural transformations of the coal substance were investigated by means of radiographic

Card 1/3

20-6-36/59

Thermal Decomposition Kinetics and Structure Transformations
of Fossil Coals.

latter form individual carbon nets with the lateral radicals. After having obtained mobility they endeavor, on the occasion of transition to the liquid-flowing state, to reach a position parallel to each other under the influence of the molecular field of forces. The infrared absorption spectra of the solid residues characterize essential modifications in the atomic groupings of the coal substance. The regular modifications of the position and of the intensity of the absorption strips according to the grade of decomposition indicate a relatively lower thermal stability of the aromatic simple ethers compared to the aliphatic and cyclical simple ethers. (3 illustrations, 4 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Combustible Fossil Substances of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.

PRESENTED BY: V.A.KARGIN, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: 21.11.1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SMUTKINA, Z. S., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Physico-chemical
Study investigation of the thermal decomposition of coal." Mos, 1958.
14 pp. (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Combustion Minerals), 120 copies.
(KL, 9-58, 114)

- 24 -

SMUTKINA, Z.S.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I.

Composition of the volatile matter at various stages of thermal
decomposition of longflame coal. Trudy IGI 8:96-103 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Coal--Analysis)

5(4)

AUTHORS: Kasatochkin, V. I., Petrov, G. G., Smutkina, Z. S.,
Pechkovskaya, Z. B.

SOV/20-125-4-46/74

TITLE: The Physico-chemical Nature of Coal Coking (Fiziko-khimiches-
kaya priroda koksovaniya ugley)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 852-855
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: A polymer is the substance of the organic ground mass of fossil coal. Its structural elements are formed by a flat aromatic net of carbon atoms (in the nuclear part of the structure) with organic, not aromatic side radicals (peripheral part). The latter contain carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and several other elements (Ref 1). Under isothermal conditions of coal pyrolysis it is possible to draw a particular clear distinction with respect to time between the successive stages of primary and secondary decomposition. They correspond to the reactions of the peripheral and the nuclear part of the structure which differ with respect to the amount of activation energy (Ref 2). The vigorous separation of volatile substances (Curve I) and the constancy of the size of carbon nets L_a (Curve II) are characteristic of the primary decomposi-

Card 1/3

The Physico-chemical Nature of Coal Coking

SOV/20-125-4-46/74

tion of coking coal at 500° (Fig 1a). These nets form the nuclear part of the structure. Curves III and IV show both one minimum and one maximum (Fig 1b). The authors investigated nature and composition of the products of synthesis in the gas-vapor-phase at 450° in the "boiling" layer. This secures the simultaneous decomposition of the carbon particles and a rapid discharge of the products formed. Figure 2 and card 1 show the dependence of the tar yield and its components on the duration of pyrolysis in % of the total yield in volatile substances in each stage of coal decomposition. In the course of pyrolysis the yield in asphaltenes, carbenes and solid paraffins rises with increasing degree of decomposition. They are heavy, high-molecular products of synthesis in the gas-vapor-phase. Their elementary composition is transformed in the direction of the increasing ratio C/H. The yield in oxygen-containing products decreases. These results give evidence of a rapid disproportionation among the volatile substances and the solid radical of the destructing elements O and H through which the end groups of molecules are enriched. This is characteristic of a selective process. In this connection O and H are rapidly removed from the reaction system. Thus, favorable conditions of synthesis are created for high-polymer substances both in the gas phase and the solid radical. Under

Card 2/3

The Physico-chemical Nature of Coal Coking

SOV/20-125-4-46/74

conditions of a not selective high-temperature-process, however, the reactions proceed to a great extent under rupture of the C-C-bonds. Entire fragments of the side radicals are broken off. As a result of this coal is not deprived of the destructive elements O and H' (Ref 4). In the case of an acceleration of the temperature rise of from 3 degrees/min. to 100 degrees/min the sum $V_t + V_{\text{radical}}$ increases considerably (V_t denotes the sum of the losses in weight, V_{radical} the "remaining" volatile substances, Fig 3). The rise of C/H of the solid radical becomes flatter and flatter. In conclusion the authors give a physical summary of the formation of coke. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: November 22, 1958, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 29, 1958

Card 3/3

PECHKOVSKAYA, Z.B.; SMUTKINA, Z.S.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I.

Studying the process of the thermal decomposition of coal. Izv.Sib.
otd. AN SSSR no.9:63-71 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Combustion)

KASATOCHKIN, V.I.; SLADKOV, A.M.; KUDRYAVTSEV, Yu.P.; SMUTKINA, Z.S.;
KHRENKOVA, T.M.; KORSHAK, V.V.

Properties of polyacetylenes. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:176-1771
O '63. (MIRA 173)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut
goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

L 22439-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pe-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5000483 S/0062/64/000/011/1974/1979

AUTHOR: Berlin, A. A.; Aseyeva, R. M.; Smutkina, Z. S.; Kasatochkin, V. I. *B*

TITLE: Study of the kinetics of thermal dissociation of chlorine-containing polymers with a carbon backbone

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 11, 1964, 1974-1979

TOPIC TAGS: polymer thermal dissociation, chlorine containing polymer, polymer chain dissociation, activation energy, polyvinylchloride, polyvinylidene chloride, chlorinated polyvinylchloride, thermal dissociation, kinetics

ABSTRACT: The work deals with results of a study of the kinetics of thermal dissociation of polymers with prevailing alternating 1,3-position of the halide (polyvinylchloride, PVC), 1,1-position (polyvinylidene chloride, PVDC), mixed location of the substituents (chlorinated polyvinylchloride, CHPVC) or copolymers of vinylchloride with vinylidenechloride, CP). Thermal dissociation was studied under nitrogen or air. Main dissociation at rather low temperatures was seen

Card 1/2

L 22439-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000483

2

as a dehydrochlorination reaction and formation of blocks with 2 conjugated bonds in the macromolecule. The activation energies of dissociation were well below that of C-Cl bond rupture. This affords the assumption of a chain dissociation process. The activation energy was lower in air than under nitrogen. The activation energy of thermal dissociation was highest for PVC and lowest for CP, reactability was lower in the 1, 3- than in the 1, 2- and 1, 1-structure. The high reactability in the mixed polymer was probably due to the "head to head" or "tail to tail" structure where the chlorine is particularly reactive. Paramagnetic particles seem to stabilize systems with conjugated bonds. According to the increase of the relative dissociation rate and decrease of activation energy, the polymers may be grouped in the following order: PVC, CHPVC, PVDC, CP, with activation energies of 33.5, 31.6, 28.7 and 27.5 kcal/M. respectively. Orig. art. has:

5 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Feb63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 015

Card 2/2

L 17655-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pe-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 RPL/
 ASD(a)-5/AFWL/ESD(dp)/ESD(t) WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5000916

S/0020/64/159/004/0843/0846

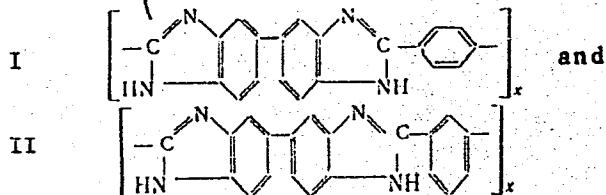
AUTHOR: Kasatoklikin, V. I.; Korshak, V. V. (Corresponding member AN SSSR);
Kurashev, V. V.; Smutkina, Z. S.; Frunze, T. M.; Khrenkova, T. M.

TITLE: Some properties of polybenzimidazoles¹

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 4, 1964, 843-846, and insert facing p. 844

TOPIC TAGS: polybenzimidazole, heat resistant polymer, organic semiconductor, semiconductor polymer

ABSTRACT: The results of a comparative investigation of the structure and properties of polymers obtained by polycondensation of 3,3'-diaminobenzidine and diphenyl esters of terephthalic or isophthalic acids are reported. The polycondensation was conducted under vacuum at up to 380°C for 3 1/2 hr. Polybenzimidazoles with the structure



Card 1/3

L 17655-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000916

were obtained. The polymers had high thermal stability, i.e., basic changes in the elemental composition of both polymers took place at 550C along with a considerable increase in the evolution of volatile products; they also have semiconducting properties displaying a negative temperature coefficient of resistivity. Polymer I differs from Polymer II, in that it has a somewhat higher thermal stability and a crystalline structure. The x-ray diffraction patterns, taken at elevated temperatures, indicate that at up to 500C the initial structure of polymers (crystalline in Polymer I and amorphous in Polymer II) remains intact. The IR spectra at up to 500C indicate, by retaining all basic absorption bands, that the molecular chains are preserved. The extensive changes taking place in the x-ray diffraction patterns and IR spectra at up to 800C indicate a complete change in the initial structure accompanied by the progressive inclusion of flat layers of aromatically bound carbon. It appears that the imidazole groups undergo thermal destruction and crosslinking of molecular chains before the phenylene groups do. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, AN SSSR); Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po toplivnoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR (Mineral Fuel Institute of the State Committee for the Fuel Industry at the Gosplan, SSSR)

Card 2/3

L 17655-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000916

SUBMITTED: 14Jul64

ENCL: 00

D
SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 3152

Card 3/3

L 52568-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009896

UR/0065/65/000/004/0009/0011
7
B

AUTHORS: Makovetskiy, P. S.; Smutkina, Z. S.; Serdyuk, D. F.

TITLE: Condensed aromatic hydrocarbons of the kerosene-gas oil fraction

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 4, 1965, 9-11

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, aromatic hydrocarbon, condensation, aromatic compound, aromatic compound spectrum, naphthalene

ABSTRACT: This work is the continuation of an earlier investigation of the Kachanov oils from the Dnepr-Donets basin, and, in particular, of their content of aromatic hydrocarbons of the kerosene-gas oil fraction (200-350°C). Condensed hydrocarbons were separated by the chromatographic adsorption on silica gel. After the removal of sulfur compounds by hydrogen peroxide, the aromatics were divided into 3-5 degree fractions. Naphthalenes were separated by the picrate method described by Ye. S. Pokrovskaya (Trudy Instituta nafti AN SSSR, No. 4, 1954, 47) and by S. S. Nametkin, Ye. S. Pokrovskaya, and T. G. Stepan'tseva (DAN SSSR, No. 67, 1949, 847; DAN SSSR, No. 78, 1950, 715). Crystalline hydrocarbons were purified by repeated recrystallization from ethyl alcohol and liquid isomers were separated from the crystalline ones by freezing. Condensed hydrocarbons were then

Card 1/2

L 52568-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009896

identified by the study of their physical constants, the melting temperatures of their secondary picrates, and their absorption spectra in the ultraviolet region. The properties of the hydrocarbons so identified are tabulated. The kerosene-gas oil fraction of the Kachanov oil was represented by naphthalene and its methylated homologs from mono- to tetramethylnaphthalene. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: IGN AN UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, FP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 006

llc
Card 2/2

<u>L 60048-65</u> EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWP(j)/EWP(b) PC-4/PR-4/PS-4 WI/RM/WH	
ACCESSION NR: AP5017959	UR/0062/65/000/006/1003/1009 541.124
39 39 B	
AUTHOR: <u>Kasatochkin, V. I.</u> ; <u>Berlin, A. A.</u> ; <u>Smutkina, Z. S.</u> ; <u>Aseyev, Yu. G.</u> ; <u>Finkel'shteyn, G. B.</u> ; <u>Aseyeva, R. M.</u>	
TITLE: Mechanism of the thermal carbonization of chlorine-containing carbon-chain polymers	
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 6, 1965, 1003-1009	
TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polymer thermal property, polymer carbonization	
ABSTRACT: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC), polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) and a copolymer of 31.5% vinyl chloride and 68.5% vinylidene chloride (CP) were studied by measuring the structural transformations over a wide temperature range of heat treatment and by x-ray diffraction and infrared spectroscopy. The dependence of the rate of evolution of volatile substances and of the rate of change in elemental composition on the temperature of the heat treatment was also studied. PVC differs from the other polymers in that it shows a second sharp peak (at 450°C) on the curve representing the yield of	
Card 1/2	

L 60048-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017959

4
volatile substances; this peak corresponds to the destruction of the side bonds and the development of condensed aromatic structures. X-ray data indicate the formation of condensed aromatic systems at a relatively low carbonization temperature (250°C) of PVC and a transformation at the temperature corresponding to the second peak in the yield of volatile substances (400°C). When PVDC is carbonized, no condensed aromatics are formed up to 360°C. According to IR data, at relatively low carbonization temperatures of PVC (225°C), a conjugated polyene structure is formed which changes into a condensed aromatic system. The carbonization of PVDC involves the formation of chlorine-containing conjugated polyene structures containing triple and cumulative double bonds. The generation of the structure of nongraphitizing carbon occurs during the early stages of carbonization of PVDC, CPVC, and CP. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh (Institute of Mineral Fuels)

SUBMITTED: 27May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 *llc*

L 62618-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T PC-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7 WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5018425 UR/0190/65/007/007/1147/1153
678.01:53+678.67 L9

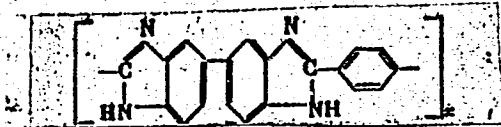
AUTHOR: Kasatochkin, V. I.; Korshak, V. V.; Kurashev, V. V.; Smutkina, Z. S.; '48
Frunze, T. M.; Khrenkova, T. M. B

TITLE: Study of the structure and thermal stability of certain polybenzimidazoles

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 7, 1965, 1147-1153

TOPIC TAGS: polybenzimidazole, organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, heat-resistant polymer

ABSTRACT: A comparative study has been made of the chemical structure, morphology, thermal stability, and electrical properties of polybenzimidazoles prepared from 3, 3'-diaminobenzidine and terephthalic acid (polymer I) or isophthalic acid (polymer II):

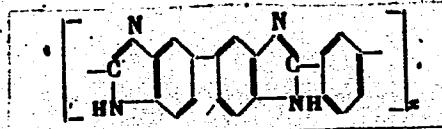


(I)

Card 1/3

L 62618-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018425



(II)

The polymers were prepared by heating the reactants for 3-5 hr to 380°C at 4×10^{-2} mm Hg with subsequent heat treatment of the products at 450-800°C. It was found that the polymers had high thermal stability, with decomposition setting in only at above 550°C. Polymer I was more thermally stable than polymer II. Both polymers were high-ohmic semiconductors. For example, polymers I and II, nonheat-treated or heat-treated at up to 600°C, had resistivities of the order of 10^{13} - 10^8 ohm·cm and activation energies for conduction from 1.2 to 0.56 ev. Unlike polymer II, polymer I showed a significant change in structure and electrical properties only at temperatures above 500°C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables, [SM] and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of
Organoelemental Compounds, AN SSSR)

Card 2/3

L 62618-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018425

SUBMITTED: 14Ju164

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

ATD PRESS: 4058

Card 3/3

CHRASTEK, Josef; odborná spolupráce: NOVOTNY, Vl.; SMUTNA, R.

Contribution to the problem of physical efficiency in young subjects
with neurocirculatory asthenia. Cas.lek.cesk.99 no.36:1128-1136
2 S'60.

1. Katedra televýchovného lekarství, prednosta prof.dr. J.Kral, a
katedra telesné výchovy fakulty všeobecného lekarství KU, Praha.
(PHYSICAL FITNESS)
(NEUROCIRCULATORY ASTHENIA physiol)

ZHIDKOV, V.; MELIKOV, V.; RUDOV, V.

The effect of picrate content on toning in the electron microscope picture. Czech. patent. 65 no. 5:3-5-330 S '66.

1. Lc. středního vzdálení fakulty Univerzity J. E. Purkyně v Brně (prednosta prof. dr. Ing. Svejda, DrSc.) a Vysočinský výstav zárodných děl v Brně (prednosta Ing. J. Čadek, DrSc.).

S-27-17-65-0-07, 10, 101
SMUTNEVA, A.A., kand.med.nauk

Treating papillomatosis of the larynx with a Chelidonium majus preparation combined with endolaryngeal surgery [with summary in English]. Vest.cto-rin. 19 no.4:30-32 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. M.P.Mezrin)
Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LARYNX, neoplasms
polypi, surg. & extract of Chelidonium maius)

(PLANTS, extracts
Chelidonium maius, ther. of polypi of larynx)

(POLYPI, ther.
larynx, Chelidonium maius extract & surg.)

SMUTNY, AMOS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MD

Not given (address: Prague 2, Anny Letenske 8)

Prague, Prakticky Lekar, No. 19, 1962, pp 851-852.

"Comment to the article by Dr. J. Navratil: Results of
Child Mastoidectomy in Cases of Mastoiditis Masked by
Antibiotics" (Prakticky Lekar, No. 14, 1962)

FABIAN, Jan, inz.; SMUTNY, Frantisek, inz.; ROSMUS, Jan, inz.; DEYL,
Zdenek, inz. CSc.; JEZEK, Karel, PhMr.

Discussion on Vladimir Horejsi's article "Use of high-fre-
quency energy in food sublimation drying. Prum potravin 15
no.2:69-71 F '64

SMUTNY, Josef

Labor productivity in hydroblast operation. Slevarensivi 12
no.9:333-336 S '64.

1. Zavody presneho strojirensivi, Gottwaldov.

SMUTNY, K.

Smutny, K.

Still about the improvement of the Automat 10/700 threshing machine. p. 174.

A new machine-tractor station is built in Presitice. p. (4) of cover.

Vol. 5, no. 9, May 1955
MECHANISACE ZEMEDILSTVI

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9,
Sept. 1955, Uncl.

SMUTNY, O.

"In the Spirit of Our Military Tradition." p. 3,
(CESKOSLOVENSKA KRMADKA, Vol. 3, No. 19, Sept. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

DRUTNY, v.

"Marching; from the Life of the Rumanian People's Army." p. 4,
(CESKOSLOVENSKA ARMADA, Vol. 3, No. 19, Sept. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

PLANDER, Emil; KUBIN, Mario; SMUTNY, R.

Use of radioisotopes for examination of the passage of material through a pressure reaction vessel. Chem prum 13 no.10:528-529 0 '63.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum, výrobu a využití radioizotopů, Praha (for Plander and Kubin). 2. Spolek pro chemickou a hutní výrobu, n.p., Ústí nad Labem.

SMUTNY, Rudolf, inz.

Standardization in technology. Tech praca 16 no. 4:
255-257 Ap '64.

1. Tovarny na obrabeci stroje a naradi, Prague.

SMUTNY, Zikmund; BERKA, Karol

Information on the Mikova pagnesite deposit from the viewpoint of
its use for clinker brick production. Rudy 11 no.8:245-247 Ag '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pre hutnicku keramiku, Bratislava.

SMUTNY, Z.

"Achievements in Research on Metallurgical Ceramic Materials in the first-Five-Year Plan."
p. 159, Brno, Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

AUTHORS: Smutny, Z., Tomsk, F.

131-58-4-12/17

TITLE: On the Question of the Selection of Refractories for the Lining
of Refinery Hearths (K voprosu o vybere ogneuporov dlya futezovki
krichnykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, . Nr 4, pp. 182-188 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The theoretical analysis of the process of the dissolution of refractories in slag carried out by the authors was published in the papers by D.N. Poluboyarinov and P.P. Budnikov in 1950 and 1954 (Ref 1). The Bratislava Institute for Refractories carried out experiments which are described.

A) Theoretical Part: The reaction of interaction between slag and refractory material which is dissolved in liquid slag and changes its composition. The velocity with which this heterogeneous process develops is represented by a differential equation in which C_0 denotes the boundary concentration of the saturation of the slag by refractory material. The value C_0 depends on temperature and on the chemical composition of the refractory and of the slag. The composition of the slag is shown in figs. 1, 2 and 5. Fig. 3

Card 1/3

On the Question of the Selection of Refractories
for the Lining of Refinery Hearths

131-58-4-12/17

shows the vertical section of the diagram (fig.2). The dependence of the solubility of refractories in slag on the composition of the refractory materials is shown in fig. 4. From figs.5 and 6 it may be seen that the use of refractory magnesia materials for lining refinery hearths is not of advantage.

B) Experimental Part: For the estimation of the slag resistance of several kinds of refractories the crucible method is employed. In the papers by D.N. Poluboyarinov and I.V. Smirnova the method of an approximative calculation of the value of Co was described (Ref 2). The refractoriness of the mixture between slag and refractory material was determined. Experiments were carried out in an electric furnace and temperature was measured by means of a pyrometer. Experimental results are shown by figs. 7 and 4. Moreover, special tests concerning slag resistance were carried out. From the refractory material tested disks with a diameter of 20 cm and radially channeled surfaces were made (fig.8). The disk revolved at a speed of 3000 revs. p.minute and a jet of molten basalt (1250-1300°C) impinged upon the center of the disk and was slung by centrifugal force from the disk through the channeled grooves. With respect to its chemical composition basalt is similar to refinery cinder. A considerable difference with respect to the

Card 2/3

On the Question of the Selection of Refractories
for the Lining of Refinery Hearths

131-58-4-12/17

corroding of the disk makes it possible to compare different re-
fractories with one another (figs. 9-12). There are 12 figures,
and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut ogneuporov Ministerstva metallurgii i rudnikov,
Chekhoslovatskaya Respublika g Bratislava (Institute for
Refractories of the Ministry for Metallurgy and Ore Mines,
Czechoslovakian Republic, City of Bratislava)

Card 3/3

Smutny, Z.

3

10. New method of treating Slovakian dead-burned magnesite and its application to the development of an improved process of magnesite separation. Z. SMUTNY and K. BERKA (*Silikaty*, 1, No. 1, 65, 1957). In Czech. Shaft-kilns are stated to produce better dead-burned magnesite than do rotary kilns. Magnetic separation of the fines selectively removes some of the impurities. (3 figs., 4 tables).

11

L 34230-66

ACC NR. AP6026074

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/65/000/012/0906/0906

INVENTOR: Smutny, Z. (Doctor; Engineer); Staron, J. (Engineer); Cermak, A. (Engineer)

oY
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Basic refractory bricks. Class 18b, No PV 7005-64

SOURCE: Hutnicka listy, no. 12, 1965, 906

TOPIC TAGS: refractory product, metal coating

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of Authors' Patent Application No Class 18b, 5/10, PV 7005-64, dated 12 Dec 64. The invention describes shapes formed from a refractory material covered by metal that is oxidizable, and is in contact with all surfaces of the material which it is protecting. The metal is in two sections and designed so that two parts of it always overlap giving a double metal layer on a brick surface. The metal covers are connected by parts that are folded over each other and located as a diagonal line across one side of the brick. [JPRS: 34,272]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

SP

1102

SMUUL, Yukhan [Smuul, Juhan]; TOOM, Leon [translator]; BUZIKOSHVILI,
N.I., red.; GREYMER, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Ice book; Antarctic travel diary] Ledovaisa kniga; antarkti-
cheskii yutevoi dnevnik. Moskva, Sovetskii pisatel', 1959.
298 p. Translated from the Estonian. (MIRA 13:2)
(Antarctic regions)

SMUZIKOV, B.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Fitness for military service of subjects with chronic suppurative
otitis. Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:57-58 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(MEDICINE, MILITARY) (EAR—DISEASES)

SMUZIKOV, B.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; NIKIFOROV, V.V., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Examination of military personnel in peptic ulcer and chronic gastritis. Voen.-med.zhur. no.9:52-54 S '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(STOMACH--DISEASES)

SMYGUNOV, G.I., inzh.

Using radial shafts for lowering the water level in foundation
pits of hydraulic structures. Gidr. stroi. 32 no.6:14-17
Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Foundations)
(Water, Underground)

SAYAG-INIT, A.

Sulfite albuminous glue SB 1 D. Vronk and A. Smyslova (Moscow Gelatin Plant) "Malyovtsi Ind." 20, No. 3, SS 90 (1940). The coned distillery "wash" derived or made of dc from sulfite cellulose lye is used in the casting industry for making molds because it is too hygroscopic and dark colored for use as glue. To make a suitable glue, neutralized sulfite albumin soln. is combined with alkali contg. 20-25% aq casein soln. and heated at 50° for 20-30 min. Factory made sulfite albuminous glue SB 1 required sulfite ext. of 50%, concn. 60% caustic 1.3 g./cm. (c. 12), and water 33.5-32 °C. M.M.P.

~~SMYALOVSKAYA, M.~~
SMYALOVSKIY, M.

New method of investigating the mechanism of cathode processes,
and its application. M. Sinyalovskii and Z. Shklyarskaya-Smyalov-
skaya (*Izvest. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. khim. Nauk*, 1954, No. 2,
225-229).—The change in length of a spiral of thin Fe wire, caused
by the penetration of atomic H between and into the crystals,
when made a cathode in H_2SO_4 (Pt anode), is measured, and provides
a convenient method of studying the effect of electrolyte composi-
tion, etc., on the nature of the H_2 liberated at the cathode. It is
applied to study the effect of traces of group V and VI elements on
the impeded discharge of H_2 , and shows that the 'effects' are
connected with the stability of the hydrides formed by these
elements.

R. C. MURRAY.

SMYCHKO, P. F., inzh.

Selection of efficient types of truck haulage for open-pit
mines. Gor. zhur. no.11:3-6 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu gornykh pred-
priyatiy zhelezorudnoy i margantsevoy promyshlennosti i
promyshlennosti nemetallicheskikh iskopayemykh, Leningrad.

(Mine haulage) \

SMYCHNIKOV, Daniil Mikhaylovich; VASIL'YEVA, O.S., redaktor; PODOL'SKAYA,
M.Ya., redaktor; SHIKIN, S.T., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Map drawing in the secondary school] Cherchenie kart v srednei
shkole. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva pros-
veshcheniya RSFSR, 1954. 61 p.
(Map drawing) (MLRA 8:7)

MOZHAYEV,A.I. (Voroshilovgrad)

On D.M.Smychnikov, book "Laboratory practice in area measurement
for high school mathematics courses." Reviewed by A.I.Mozhaev.
Mat. v shkole no.4:80-82 Jl-Ag '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Area measurement) (Smychkov,D.M.)

SMYCHNIKOV, Yu. I.

Introducing plants of the Central Asian flora in Moscow. Biul.
Glav. bot. sada no. 34:40-43 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Moscow--Plant introduction) (Kora Valley--Botany)
(Kara-Tal Valley--Botany)

KOROVIN, S.Ye., kand.biolog.nauk; TIMPKO, V.A., kand.biolog.nauk;
TIKHONENKO, I.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, T.V.; SMYCHNIKOVA, T.V.;
TSITSIN, N.V., akademik, otv.red.; FORTUNATOV, I.K., red.
izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Botanical gardens of the world; brief manual] Botanicheskie
sady mira; kratkii spravochnik. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1959. 102 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Moscow. Glavnnyy botanicheskyy sad. 2. Direktor Glavnogo
botanicheskogo sada AN SSSR (for TSitsin).
(Botanical gardens)

ACC NR: AP6023943

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/66/029/003/0275/0278

AUTHOR: Smychkov, V. F.

ORG: Department of Pharmacology [Director--Prof. A. I. Mitrofanov], Smolensk Medical Institute (Kafedra farmakologii Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Pharmacology Laboratory [Director--Prof. A. D. Turoval], All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Medical and Aromatic Plants (Laboratoriya farmakologii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskykh rasteniy, Moscow)

TITLE: Effect of colchis ivy on the central nervous system

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 29, no. 3, 1966, 275-278

TOPIC TAGS: drug, drug effect, central nervous system, metabolic effect

ABSTRACT:

Alcohol and water tinctures of *Hedera colchica* were given to albino rats and mice enterally and interperitoneally. Data showed that *Hedera* weakens the orientation reaction, increases the latent period of the conditioned defense reflex, prolongs the hypnotic action of chloral hydrate and hexobarbital, and postpones the onset of cordiamine- and strychnine-induced spasms.

[W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/1 UDC: 615.32:582.892]-092:612.825.1

CERENSKA, Edita, dr.; PAULICKOVA, Marie; SMYD, Bohumir, dr.

New buildings of social security institutes. Soc revue 7 no.5:
227-235 '61.

1. Statni urad socialniho zabezpeceni.

(Insurance, Social)

CHALUBSKA, Z., dr.; PAULICKOVA, M.; SMYD, B., dr.

New buildings of social security institutes. Soc revue 7 no.6:
273-283 '61..

SMYD, Bohumir, dr.

Growth of social consumption and trends in the development of social security. Soc revue 8 no.4/5:153-163 '62.

Smyd, Bohumir, Dr.

Rehabilitation as a social solution to invalidism. Cesk. zdrav.
12 no.5: 260-264 My'64

1. Studijni ustav Statalniho uradu socialniho zabezpeceni v
Praze.

SMYGUNOV, G.I.

Some problems of using horizontal radial filters for lowering the
water level. [Trudy] NII osn. no.48:101-118 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Water, Underground)

SMYGUNOV, G.I., inzh.

Technical and economic indices of various methods of draining
construction foundation pits. Energ. stroi. no.27:66-70 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Moskovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu
organizatsiy energeticheskogo stroitel'stva.
(Water, Underground)

Snyk, B.

Microbiological and biochemical investigations on preparation of silage. B. Snyk (Zakl. Mikrobiol. Roln. UJ, Kraków, Poland). *Zeszyty Mikrobiol. Polon.* 2, 237-41 (1953) (English summary).—Silages were prep'd. from (1) grass, (2) alfalfa + rough ground rye or oats; (3) alfalfa + molasses, (4) clover + ground oats, (5) horse corn, (6) steamed potatoes + oats + vetch. All mixts. fermented properly, starting with a pH of 6.0 and ending, after 30 days, with a pH of about 4.0. The temps. in the piles were always 25-30°; there were numerous lactic acid bacilli but only a few coliform bacteria. Among the vitamins, especially vitamin A (carotene) remained well preserved.
Werner Jacobson

SZYK, B., MICHAICKI, F.

"Microscopic Examination of Surface Waters and the Role of Microorganisms in the Self-purification of Rivers." p. 198 (GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 27, No. 7, July 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10,
October 1953. Unclassified.

P O L .

Microflora of malts. B. Smyk (*Roczn. Nauk rol.*, 1954, 69, A. 409—470).—The results of qualitative analyses of brewery and distillery grains and malts, of the air in kilns, and of water supplies are compared and discussed. Among 12 species of *Aclinomyces* not previously found in malt, *A. cerealium* nov. sp. and *A. polonicus* nov. sp. are markedly bacteriostatic with respect to bacteria found in malt, and hydrolyse starch. *Penicillium expansum* is very actively parasitic on germinating grain. Germinating capacity is promoted by Na 1-naphthoxyacetate, and inhibited by Na 2:4-dichlorophenoxyacetate; both substances are weakly bacteriostatic or bactericidal with respect to organisms found in malt. P. S. Arup.

SMYK, B.

V 4501

683.43 : 683.531 : 653.16 : 578.6

Smyk B. The Effect of Microflora on the Amylolytic Action of Malts.
"Wpływ mikroflory na wartość amylolityczną słodów". Przemyśl
Spożywczy. No. 1, 1956, pp. 22-25, 2 tabs.

Mechanical analyses were made of 172 samples of distillery malt (barley and mixed grain) from 20 different agricultural distilleries. The percentage of mouldy grain was determined in the following fractions: foreign grain, halves and damaged grain, not germinated grain, not fully developed grain, normally germinated grain, over-developed grain. It was found that from 10 to 75%, and commonly up to 25%, of distillery malts show mould infection. In 58 microbiological qualitative and quantitative analyses of barley and mixed malts there were found: 69 species of bacteria, 12 species of yeasts, 36 species of moulds and 12 species of streptomycetes — roughly from 48 to 930 millions per g. of malt. Brewery malts investigated contained less microorganisms, in quality and quantity — from 27 to 250 million per g. of malt. The author further carried out a qualitative investigation of the amylolytic strength of distillery malts infected by mould and other microorganisms to as great a degree as 10, 25 and 50%. Thirty analyses showed a decrease in the amylolytic strength of such malts. *Penicillium expansum*, isolated from the samples examined, acted strongly parasitically on germinating grains of both barley and rye, whereas *Fusarium herbarium* and *Rhizopus nigricans* showed no such marked effects.

Med

SMYK, B.; MILKOWSKA, A.

Effect of infrared rays in disinfection of grain for planting;
preliminary communication. Acta microb. polon 5 no.1-2:133-135
1956.

1. Z Katedry Mikrobiologii Rolnej WSR w Krakowie.
(INFRARED RAYS, effects,
grain disinfect. (Pol))
(ANTISEPSIS AND ASEPSIS,
infrared grain disinfect. (Pol))
(GRAIN,
infrared disinfect. (Pol))

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology F
and Biochemistry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 23897

Author : Smyk, Boleslaw

Inst : Not given

Title : The Investigation of Lactobacilli. L. The
Influence of Various Growth Factors

Orig Pub : Roczn. nauk rolniczych, 1957, B71, No 2,
301-312

Abstract : Extracts of alfalfa, lupine, malt and liver
extracts, pantothenic acid, and nicotinic acid
amide stimulated most actively the formation
of lactic acid by lactobacilli. Vitamins and
extracts of alfalfa, lupine, and malt sprouts
induced an activating influence on the bacilli
which were found in silo (Lactobacillus

Card 1/2

POLAND / Microbiology. Hygienic Microbiology.

F-4

Abs Jour : Roc Zhar. - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90807

Author : Smyk, Boleslaw; Rozycki, E.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Microbiological Investigation of Refuse Waters of the
Sulfate Cellulose Industry

Orig Pub : Gaz, woda, techn. sanit., 1958, 32, No 1, 21-26 (Polish)

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

SMYK, B.; ROZYCKI, E.

Microbiological, hydrobiological and chemical characteristics of
water from mountain rivers used for agricultural purposes. Acta
Microb. polon. 8:129-130 1959.
(WATER SUPPLY)

SMYK, B.; KAJETANOWICZ, Z.; URBANIAK, A.

Essay of the establishment of self-purification capacity of rivers
based on a statistical method. Acta Microb. polon. 8:131-132 1959.
(WATER POLLUTION)

SMYK, B.; ROZYCKI, E.; URBANIAK, A.

Studies on the biology and control of the black root rot of tobacco.
Pt. 1. Biology and nosogeography of the black root rot of tobacco
(Thielaviopsis basicola [Berk. & Br.] ferr.). Pt.2. The influence of
some chemical compounds (gibberellic acid, Shell DD, and others) on
Thielaviopsis basicola and the health of tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*)
seedlings. Rocznik rolnikostwo 81 no.4:1005-1072 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Katedra Mikrobiologii Rolnej WSR i Centr. Labor. Przemyslu Tytoniowego w Krakowie.

(Tobacco) (Giberellic acid) (Thielaviopsis basicola)
(Dichloropropane) (Phenylacetic acid)

SMYK, Boleslaw; PYTKO, Urszula

Peronospora tabacina in Poland. Wiad botaniczne 6 no.1:25-31 '62.

1. Katedra Mikrobiologii Rolniczej, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Krakow.

SMYK, Boleslaw; DRZAL, Maria

Lithobiology, a new branch of natural sciences. Przegl geogr 35
no.4:651-654 '63.

1. Zaklad Ochrony Przyrody, Polska Akademia Nauk, Krakow, oraz
Katedra Mikrobiologii Rolnej, Wyzsza Szkoła Rolnicza, Krakow.

SMIK, D.

Biology of the Chinese oak silkworm. p. 138.

WSZWCHSWIAT. (Polskie Towarzystwo Przyrodnikow im. Kopernika) Warszawa, Poland
No. 5, May, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

SMYK, Dionizy

Effect of the making of the mulberry silkworm with two or three
males of the caterpillar vitality and cocoon value. Rozz
nauk roln zootechn 64 no.3:669-683 '64.

1. Zootechnical Institute, Krakow.

SMYK, G.K. (selo Chervonka, Slovechanskiy rayon, Zhitomirskaya obl.)

Planting wild pear by fruit. Priroda 51 no.12:110-111 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Polesye—Pear) (Sowing)

SMYK, G.K. [Smyk, H.K.]

Interesting botanical finds in the Slovechno-Ovruch Ridge. Ukr.
bot. zhur. 21 no.4:101-102 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. TSentral'nyy respublikanskiy botanicheskiy sad AN UkrSSR.

SMYK, G.K. (Kiyev)

Ovruch-Slovechno Ridge. Priroda 53 no. 12:63-66 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

SMYK, G.K. [Smyk, H.K.]

Common ivy (*Hedera helix L.*) in the Ovruch-Slovechno Range. Ukr. bot.
zhur. 22 no.2:102-105 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. TSentral'nyy respublikanskiy botanicheskiy sad AN UkrSSR.

SMYK, G.K. [Smyk, H.K.]

Outline of the flora of the Ovruch-Slovechne Ridge. Ukr. bot.
zhur. 22 no.4:63-67 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy respublikanskiy botanicheskiy sad AN UkrSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651810002-7

SMYK, G.K. (Kiyev)

Durmast Quercus petraea Liebl. in Zhitomir Polesye. Bot. zhur.
(MIRA 18:10)
50 no.8:1130-1131 Ag '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651810002-7"

L 13240-66

ACC NR: AP6006050

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0297/0298

2C8

AUTHOR: Kovalcik, V.; Smyk, L.; Blaskova, I.

ORG: Department of Pharmacology, Medical Faculty, Comenius University, Bratislava
(Katedra farmakologie lek. fak. UK)

TITLE: Mechanism of effect of angiotensin on the smooth vascular muscles [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 28 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 297-298

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, myology, calcium, tissue physiology, pharmacology, drug effect

ABSTRACT: Study involving perfusion with angiotensin of renal artery of rabbit indicates that angiotensin probably increases the permeability of the tissue to calcium ions as previously shown for norepinephrine. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KOVALCIK, V., SMYK, L; Chair of Pharmacology, Medical Faculty, Comenius University (Katedra Farmakologie, Lek. Fak. UK), Bratislava.

"Influence of Angiotensin on Isolated Arteries."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 80

Abstract: Arteria renalis of rabbit was perfused in vitro with Tyrode's solution at constant flow. Administration of vasoconstricting substances increases the resistance of the artery and the pressure in the system. Both angiotensin and nordrenalin showed the effect described. 1 Figure, 2 Czech references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 27 Sep 65.

1/1

"Reactivity of Isolated A. Renalis in Reserpinized Rabbits as a Function of Tension."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 80
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651810002-7"

Abstract: 30 rabbits were administered a single dose of reserpine in the amount of 2.5 mg/kg body weight per os, and A. renalis was perfused in vitro. Increased resistance of veins was caused by adrenalin and angiotensin in reserpinized animals. Supersensitivity induced by reserpine to the action of catecholamines is shown also in respect of other vasoactive substances. 1 Figure, 3 Czech references. Submitted at 16 Days of Pharmacology at Smolenice, 15 Feb 66.

1/1

OŁONIAKOWSKI, Włodysław, prof. mgr inż.; CHRAZEWICZ, Jerzy; MOTYKA, Ignacy,
mgr inż.; SMYK, Marian; STRANG, Zofia, mgr

Desalting brown coal by the ion exchange method. Glew inst gorn
prace no.339:1-28 '64.

1. Central Mining Institute, Katowice.

Smyk, M. M.

Investigation of polarization in polarography of the nickel and cobalt ions. Ya. I. Turyan and V. V. Vodkin. Uchenye Zapiski Kishinev. Univ. 14, 11-24 (1955). Zhur. Khim. 1956, Abstr. No. 6494. The effect of concn. of Ni^{++} and Co^{++} ($0.2\text{--}4 \cdot 10^{-4} M$), temp. $25\text{--}45^\circ$, and addn. of gelatin (I) (0.003% for Ni^{++} and 0.008% for Co^{++}) during polarographic detn. of Ni^{++} and Co^{++} with a blank ground of $0.1M\text{--}KNO_3 + 10^{-4}N\text{HNO}_3$ were investigated. It is found that I does not have any effect on the reduction of Co^{++} . In the presence or absence of I during the reduction of Ni^{++} the graph $[E, \log i/(i_{\text{red}} - i)]$ represents straight lines from the slant of which $(2.3RT/dF)$ is calc'd. The coeff. of retarded discharge α is for Ni^{++} 0.40-0.65, for Co^{++} , in the absence of I, 0.34-0.37 at 25° . In these cases the chem. polarization is explained by the delayed discharge of the simple ions Ni^{++} and Co^{++} . Addn. of I eliminates the max. in addn. In the presence of I the graph $[E, \log i/(i_{\text{red}} - i)]$ for Ni^{++} becomes a curve. E_{red} in the presence of I is considerably more pos. than in its absence. These results are explained by chem. reaction between Ni^{++} , Co^{++} and I. E_{red} of Ni^{++} shifts toward the pos. side with increase of temp. (temp. coeff. 3-6 mV/degree); E_{red} of Co^{++} does not depend on the temp. In the presence of I, E_{red} becomes more neg. with the increase of Ni^{++} and Co^{++} concns. E_{red} is proportional to the Ni^{++} and Co^{++} concns. Temp. coeff. of i_{red} for Co^{++} is 1.15. Vodkin

Name SHYK, Mikhail Mikhaylovich
Dissertation On the Pathogenesis of the Disturbance
of certain Functions of the Liver and
Metabolism in Tuberculosis
Degree Doc Med Sci
Affiliation Stanislav State Med Inst
Defense Date, Place 1 Mar 56, Council of Odessa State
Med Inst imeni Pirogov
Certification Date 15 Dec 56
Source BTVO 7/57

SMYK, M.M., dotsent

Changes in plasma globulin fractions in tuberculosis. Vrach.delo
no.8:815-817 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent M.M.Smyk)
Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(TUBERCULOSIS) (BLOOD PLASMA)

SMYK, M.M. (Stanislav)

Effect of denervation of the liver on its metabolic functions in
experimental tuberculosis. Arkh. pat. 19 no.2:54-60 '57
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.-dotsent M.M. Smyk)
Stanislavskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-
kand. meditsinskikh nauk G.A. Babenko)

(LIVER, metab.

eff. of denervation on metab. funct. in exper.
tuberc. in rabbits)

(TUBERCULOSIS, exper.

liver in, eff. of denervation on metab. funct. in
rabbits)

SMYK, M.M., prof. (Lugansk)

Double-dosage glucose functional test in tuberculosis. Vrach. delo
no.4:391-393 Ap '59.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
(GLUCOSE)

SMYK, M.M.; SKUBLEVSKIY, Ye.M. (Lugansk-Stanislav)

Effect of ultrasound on thermal inflammation. Pat. fiziol. i eksp.
terap. 4 no.3:27-31 My.-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. M.M.Smyk)
Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry fiziki (zav. ~ prof.
Ye.M. Skublevskiy) Stanislavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BURNS AND SCALDS)

(ULTRASONIC WAVES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SMYK, M.M.; IVANOVA, T.I.

Effect of imanin administered subcutaneously. *Antibiotiki* 5
no.2:103-104 Mr-Ap '60. *+(Funa 14:5)*

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. M.M.Smyk)
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to Generalissimo Mao Tse-tung. (MIA 1982)

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